CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1858. NUMBER 112.

Railroads.

MMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858
VIA
S CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH,
ill leave the Great Central Depot, foot of
ad Lake streets:
Cairo Express at.....8.15 A. M
(Sundays excepted.)
New Orleans Express at.....8.15 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
commodation at.....5.00 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Jef-
erson, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Naches,
Galveston, and all points on the Missouri
Rivers.
r cars between Chicago, St. Louis and Ca
ro time as quick as by any other route
GAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
CONNECTIONS:
with all the Eastern and Northern Lines
Peoria and Quincy via Railroad,
ington, Bloomington, and Stations on
ral R.R.
with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, Rantoul,
Danville, West for Decatur, Springfield
and Naples.
with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Rail
Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and
West for Alton, St. Louis and Missouri
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, East by
ourville, Chattanooga; West for St. Louis
river.
with Pacific Railroad, and Union Line
Steamers, for Jefferson City, Kansas and
th the Galena and New Orleans Railroad Line
Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans,
Jackson, Savannah and Montgomery.
ets for above points should purchase
via Illinois Central R.R.
THROUGH TICKETS
the Company's Office in the great Central
ce of the Michigan Central Railroad,
Dearborn streets; also the Pittsburgh,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad office, Dear-
born streets, and at all Railroad and
ns in the North and West.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Pass.
SON, General Ticket Agent.

Railroads.

al and Western Iowa, Nebras-
ka and Kansas.
AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.
Composed of the
Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley
Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.
GH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA
and Washington without change of Cars.
rains from Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peru,
Princeton, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City,
Marengo, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Lanark, Savanna, Sabula, Lowa City,
and Fort des Moines.
Express Trains leave Chicago daily
corner Van Buren and Sherman streets as
ows:
ay Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet,
Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Marengo, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Lanark, Savanna, Sabula, Lowa City,
and Fort des Moines.
ight Express, Sundays excepted—For Peo-
ria Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Marengo, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Lanark, Savanna, Sabula, Lowa City,
and Fort des Moines.
Fast Accommodation, stopping at all stations,
leaves at 5.30 P. M.
Night Express at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 5.40
P. M.
connections at 9.55 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena,
Dubuque, Intermediate points, and with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for
and Burlington.
with Express Trains of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, at Rock Island, Iowa City,
and Muscatine.
Rock Island, stopping at all stations,
leaves at 5.30 P. M.
Night Express at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 5.40
P. M.
connections at 9.55 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena,
Dubuque, Intermediate points, and with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for
and Burlington.
Fly with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches
for Malden, Council Bluffs, Washington, Oska-
loosa, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Iowa City,
Oskaloosa, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Cedar
Rapids, and all points in Central and Western Iowa.
Through tickets on sale at the Depot, also at
the Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at 62 Randolph street.
JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.
JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Railroads.

M CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY 37
LBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.
NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE,
ton and Frankfort, Kentucky. Extending
bridge to the Ohio River, at New Albany
direct route from Chicago to Louisville, Frank-
fort, Lexington, Kentucky, Lafayette, Indiana,
Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c., &c.
Passengers and Baggage taken up without change
s, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.
AILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO
Michigan Central Railroad Depot, foot of
Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving
Salem at 11 P. M., running through without change of cars or baggage.
Night Express, running directly through to
Cincinnati via Lafayette for all intermediate
stations mentioned above, arriving at Cincin-
nati at 6.45 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.
connect at Greencastle with trains of Terre
Haute and Richmond Railroad to secure to us
all the East and West, and to take passen-
gers for LOUISVILLE, CAIRO, &c., to New Albany and
Salem Railroad for Orleans and Mitchell
Indiana.
Only one Change of Cars between
AGO AND NEW ALBANY.
checked through.
Tickets can be had at all of the principal Rail-
roads in the West. Also at the passenger station
corner Canal and Madison streets, opposite the
corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite
Sherman House.
Baggage Through Tickets by way of New
Salem Railroad.
JOHN R. ANDERSON, Sup't.
A. Gen. Passenger Agent.
Gen. Traveling Agent.

Railroads.

all Arrangement.
AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
TEST ROUTE TO ST. PAUL.
AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEM-
ber, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily,
(except,) as follows:
THROUGH TRAINS.
GO, FROM STATION CORNER WEST WATER & CLARK STS.
Departure at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee
at 1:40 P. M., connecting with LaCrosse and
Milwaukee Railroad for Fond du Lac, Ripon,
and the Upper Mississippi River.
Arrive at Evanston, Waukegan, and Sta-
tions north, and arriving in Milwaukee at 8:00
P. M., passengers leaving Chicago at noon
arriving at LaCrosse and St. Paul.
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT
8:00 A. M. for all Stations, and arriving at Wau-
kegan at 6:30 P. M.
CONNECTIONS
Made with the Galena & Milwaukee Railroad for
Junction, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Baraboo
and LaCrosse. And at Lake Geneva with Packet
for
AINT PAUL,
ntain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Pres-
ott, Stillwater, St. Croix, Hastings, St. Anthony,
and Minneapolis.
is 40 miles nearer than any other to St. Paul.
Intermediate points on the Mississippi River.
ger at Junction with the Fond du Lac and
Lake Superior Railroads, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh,
and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee
Lake Superior Railroad, for Waupun, Horicon,
Jeanville, Madison, Prairie du Chien,
Watertown,
Junction with the Racine and Mississippi
Rock River, Delavan, Darien, Elkhorn,
Burlington, Racine.
leave Milwaukee at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30
P. M. daily.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

Railroads.

RG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R
TSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADEL-
phia and Washington City, via the Central Route
to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all
ERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jer-
sey, Maryland, &c.
by taking this route will have the advan-
tage of but one change of cars, and no additional ex-
pense, between Chicago and Philadelphia, will have
the Company's new and splendid
Sleeping Cars attached to all night trains.
Through tickets can be had at the Company's
Office, No. 5 Sherman House, Randolph street,
and at the Depot, corner of Fifth avenue and
Michigan street.
Baggage checked through to Philadelphia, and
no delay in the transfer of baggage at Pittsburgh

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1858.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN is beaten. Though Presidential management and the treachery of pretended friends may prevent Mr. DOUGLAS' return, Mr. LINCOLN cannot succeed. We know of no better time than the present to congratulate him on the memorable and brilliant canvass that he has made. He has fully vindicated the partialities of his friends, and has richly earned, though he has not achieved, success. He has created for himself a national reputation that is both envied and deserved; and though he should hereafter fill no official station, he has done in the cause of Truth and Justice what will always entitle him to the gratitude of his party and to the admiration of all who respect the high moral qualities and the keen, comprehensive and sound intellectual gifts that he has displayed. No man could have done more. His speeches will become landmarks in our political history; and we are sure that when the public mind is more fully aroused to the importance of the themes which he has so admirably discussed, the popular verdict will place him a long way in advance of the more fortunate champion by whom he has been overthrown. The Republicans owe him much for his truthfulness, his courage, his self-command, and his consistency; but the weight of their debt is chiefly in this: that, under no temptation, no apprehension of defeat, in compliance with no solicitation, has he let down our standard in the least. That God-given and glorious principle which is the head and front of Republicanism, "All men are created equal, and are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," he has steadily upheld, defended, illustrated and applied in every speech which he has made. Meg of his own faith may have differed with him when measures only were discussed; but the foundation of all—the principle which comprehends all—he has fought for with a zeal and courage that never flagged or quailed. In that was the pith and marrow of the contest. Mr. LINCOLN, at Springfield, at peace with himself because he has been true to his convictions, enjoying the confidence and unfeigned respect of his peers, is more to be envied than Mr. Douglas in the Senate! Long live Honest Old Abe!

Concessions to Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

A majority of the members elect of the next Legislature are supposed to be in favor of the return of Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate. An apportionment law giving a large advantage to that part of the State devoted to him and his cause, has to this extent enabled him to come out of the contest victorious, although repudiated by a majority of the people whom he represents. A change of a few hundred votes in certain Representative and Senatorial Districts, would have given us a Legislature corresponding in sentiment with a majority of the people of the State. This fact, combined with the recent Republican triumphs in other States, has evidently frightened Mr. Douglas, and may exercise not a little influence upon his course in the future. During the progress of the canvass he saw the necessity of making concessions to the anti-slavery extension sentiment. It was the pressure from this quarter that drove him at Freeport to invent his dogma that a Territorial Legislature may, by indirection, annul a right declared by the Supreme Court to be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The exigency must have been urgent indeed which called forth an opinion so contrary to all prevailing notions respecting the binding force of a constitutional provision and the subordinate relations of a Territorial General Assembly.

But desperate as was the state of the case at that time, it is very evident that Mr. Douglas is still more impressed, since the result of the canvass has been known, with the strength of the sentiment to which he found it necessary to bow in submission at Freeport. If the utterances of those who are in daily, almost hourly, communion with him are to be taken as evidence of what his position is, he has dismounted from the high pro-slavery horse which he has ridden so furiously for the last four years, and will for the future act as zealously in opposition to slavery-extension and the continued domination of the Slavery Oligarchy as he has heretofore displayed in favoring both. We hear constantly on the street such expressions as these addressed to good and earnest Republicans: "Now is the time to "come into the support of Douglas. He is "as much opposed to the extension of slavery "as you can be. He is not willing that the "South should ride 'rough-shod' over the "North any longer. He will cooperate with "those who seek the curtailment of the undue influence of the slave power. He may "not go the length which fanatical abolitionists would desire; but he will shrink "from nothing which a conservative anti-"slavery man would sanction."

Whatever may be the real sentiments of Mr. Douglas on this question, it is not he disguised that he is seeking through his friends, in a quiet way, to establish the belief in the free States that henceforth he will act in opposition to slavery extension and the dominance of the slavery oligarchy in the federal government. Such a belief he knows would tend greatly to his account in 1860, both in the way of securing northern support in the Charleston Convention, and northern votes, should he get the nomination. But will it be possible for him to so impress the public in the free States, and at the same time be considered at the South a reliable exponent of the political philosophy and the schemes for sectional aggrandizement and power which prevail there? There are other men who are ambitious of the Presidency, and they will seek to make Douglas show his hand. It is not at all improbable that he will be forced to take ground upon the question of a slave code for the Territories during the coming session. Evidently he is seeking to prevent a necessity of that character. The speech of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, delivered only a few days ago, would seem to have been designed for this purpose. But Slidell and Cobb will not suffer Mr. Douglas to reap the benefit of a "masterly inactivity" between now and 1860. A Slave code and various other measures connected with this exciting question will doubtless be pressed, and Douglas will have to commit himself. There are two sessions of Congress before the nominations for 1860 will be made. The friends of Mr. Douglas are talking too much and too soon about his Anti-Slavery proclivities. He may find it necessary to be on both sides of the question before the assembling of the Charleston Convention. Nevertheless, in the deference which Mr. Douglas finds it his interest to pay to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, in the face of his denial of the truth of the Declaration of Independence as to the natural equality of man in "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," we have the strongest possible assurance of the progress of correct principles. Let the people see to it that neither Mr. Douglas nor any other man is permitted to steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

Another Submarine Cable Failed.

The submarine cable from Dover to Calais has ceased to do telegraphic duty. It had been in successful operation for years, and its failure now is proof positive that the modes of insulation as yet discovered are inadequate for permanent communication under such water, even for a short distance. This renders the case of the great "Atlantic Cable," in its present predicament, utterly hopeless. At the best it could not have been relied on for a great length of time. New inventions and substantial improvements, however, making electric communication across the Atlantic a fixed success, are not to be despaired of.

Slavery in Nebraska.

Mr. Daily of Nemaha introduced into the House, on the 20th ult., a bill prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territory of Nebraska, after the 1st of January, 1859. It was referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report on the 1st inst. The purpose of the report we have yet to learn.

The Next Congress.

The Washington *Union* makes up a table of members elect of the next Congress, and designates their political affinities. According to that authority, the count stands as follows:

The House consists of 236 members. Of these the Republicans have elected 104, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats 12, and the Nationals 34. There are yet 86 members to elect. Their districts are now represented by Democrats 66, Anti-Lecomptonites 1, Americans 12, and Republicans 7. It is admitted that the Republicans will gain two in Connecticut, who added to 3 in New Hampshire, 2 in Minnesota and 2 in Rhode Island, will swell the Republican force to 113. The *Union* gives us 3 in Wisconsin, where we have probably lost one. This correction made, we mark 112 as the Republican representation. It is supposed that Haskins, Reynolds and Clarke of New York, Hickman and Schwartz of Pa., Davis of Ind., and Adrian of N. J., will act with the Republicans in the organization of the House. If so, our friends will elect the Speaker and Clerk and secure the committees at once. If not, we may see another strife like that which preceded the election of Banks. The Anti-Lecomptonites hold the balance of power, as in 1857, when they gave the Speakership to Orr and filled every committee with a majority of Pro-Slavery men. The Democracy and South Americans cannot by any possibility have a force of more than 113. Upon the Anti-Lecomptonites let the responsibility rest.

Railroad Bonds and Farm Mortgages in Wisconsin.

The inability or indisposition of the cities and counties and the farmers of Wisconsin who have pledged their credit in the shape of bonds and mortgages to aid in the construction of railroads, to meet their obligations, has for some time been a vexed question in that State; and though held in abeyance during the election canvass, it is now being discussed more earnestly than before. The present holders of these obligations are naturally anxious to realize all they can from them, and the proposition has been broached at their instance, that they should be indorsed by the State, or in other words, that the State should issue its own bonds in lieu of them, say at about two-thirds of their face, so as to bring down the general aggregate from nine or ten millions to about six, and then tax the towns, counties and farmers to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to liquidate the principal at the end of some thirty years. Another proposition is, that the bonds issued by the State should only be sufficient to cover the actual amount for which the original obligation sold—in the case of the bonds, ranging down from 75 to 10 cents on the dollar.

The opponents of this scheme contend that the assumption by the State of this indebtedness would be equivalent to a release of the original debtors from their obligations—they would refuse to pay, and the whole amount would fall back on the State. This would be unjust to a large portion of the people, who have derived no benefit from the construction of railroads.

The holders of the bonds and mortgages in question will no doubt persevere in the effort to procure a State indorsement, the opposition to their scheme will be very earnest and decided, and thus the question bids fair for a time to override political divisions. It will in all probability be the chief subject of discussion in the next Legislature, which convenes in January next, and must then, in case the proposition is adopted, be carried over to a succeeding Legislature before it can be finally disposed of. The Constitution prohibits the State from contracting a debt above $100,000 (which amount has already been contracted), so that both an amendment of the Constitution and the proposition for loaning the credit of the State would have to be submitted to the people in the interim between the two sessions. The strong probability is that the scheme would be voted down by the people if it should pass the Legislature.

The Nicaraguan Transit Route—Faithlessness and Imbecility of the Administration.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Gen. Jerez, the extraordinary minister from Central America, has become a contractor with Mr. Van Dyke, late District Attorney of Philadelphia, Mr. Wallace, and other parties, for opening and operating the closed transit route, via the river and Lake Nicaragua and Virgin Bay. This is the same route covered by the contract with White, Stebbins & Co., representing the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company. The Jerez and Van Dyke contract is designed to supersede the White & Stebbins contract, and to break up that company. It is alleged upon authority which is almost indisputable, that the President and Secretary of State have assured Jerez, Van Dyke, and their associates that treaty-rights shall receive the recognition, protection, and patronage of the Government. I have good reason to believe that one year ago, and frequently since, they gave the same assurance to White & Stebbins. But certain recent proceedings go to show that the Executive has determined to withdraw support from the White and Stebbins contract, and it is therefore probable enough, as so positively stated, that it has transferred its encouragement to another enterprise. The new contractors have given out through their attorney, Gen. Jerez, that the passengers by the steamer Washington will not be permitted to pass through the Territories of his Government. This is intended to warn persons from taking passage by the ship and to prevent her sailing. It will probably effect its object. The Company has hitherto found it very difficult to raise funds for the procurement, furnishing, and equipment of vessels. It will now be impossible to do so. The Company which started so lately, and has struggled so resolutely with many embarrassments, will accordingly succumb to its misfortunes, and wind up its concerns. It has been ruined by reposing upon the good faith of the Government. The successors, Van Dyke, Wallace & Co., will, in due time, be ruined by the same dependence.

All the difficulties of the question, so far as regards Nicaragua and the United States alone, proceed from the disinclination of this Government. It did not repress, it encouraged the irruption of Walker in May, 1855, it recognized the usurpious administration of that adventurer in the face of overwhelming proof that it was regarded by nearly the entire native population as a vile despotism. Before the expedition of the marauders a successful American Company was keeping open the route, to the great advantage of all the States of our Republic. The Company, with its capital and its vast material for transportation, was a great commercial interest. One of Walker's first acts was to despoil this Company of its property, seize all its boats within his reach, and break up the line. Three years have elapsed since the robbing, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the inflictest horror upon California and the city of New York equal to $15,000,000. Had not the leaders of the filibusters been assured of the complicity of this Government with their general purposes, they would not have invaded Nicaragua at all, but having done so, they would have carefully respected the rights of American citizens there.

And so with the Canal Company, which has just exploded. They proposed to restore to the Transit Route the old advantages of cheapness and Nicaragua Transit route. They relied upon the protection of their own government in the execution of the contract they were about making. They made the contract, they received the pledge of executive support, they sent out ships, and the end is that at the eleventh hour another party steps between them and the government and carries off its favors.

There is a combination here of faithlessness, vacillation and imbecility which must destroy all confidence in the foreign policy of this country, and in its dealings with its own citizens.

Try Again.

We have been defeated in this county by a large majority, and yet the Republican vote is much larger than it ever was before. The Democratic element was in the County, we have gained on it, and can ultimately overcome it if we work on. Our cause is grounded in Right, Truth, Justice, Humanity and Freedom, and it never eventually prevail. But while we regret the result, we are none the less determined to fight on and fight ever until the people return to the policy of the fathers, that Congress has the right to exclude slavery from the Territories of the Nation.

We honestly believe that the masses are imbued with a love of freedom, and whenever they can be convinced that the Republican party seek only the freedom of the Territories, all will be well. For this we shall labor, never for one moment doubting that victory will crown our effort. The Republican party may be defeated, but it is not conquered! It has struck deep, humanity and freedom for its basis, and it must ultimately prevail. So far as we are personally concerned we have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. To-day we begin the campaign of 1860, and fearlessly, earnestly and hopefully shall we battle for what we deem to be right.—*Pike Co. Free Press.*

☞ The sale of the Lexington and Danville (Ky.) Railroad will take place on the 18th inst. It is proposed that the bondholders shall purchase it, organize a new company with half a million dollars, and complete it to Danville.

☞ The *New Orleans Picayune*, of last Wednesday, reports a heavy white frost on the preceding day fourteen miles below that city.

☞ Garrit Smith's vote in the State of New York will not, it is believed, exceed 6,000; just about 60,000 less than the Opposition majority.

The Farm and Garden.

Politics of the Fireside—No Thorough Trial of Plows Heretofore—One Needed Now—The Way for Farmers to Realize "The Good Time coming!"—Steam and other Plowing at Decatur.

WEST URBANA, Nov. 8, 1858.

Now that the great struggle is over which has been so warmly and ably contested, the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE have cause of congratulation; they have the reflection that during this fierce political contest they have not materially neglected their private interests. The canvass has mainly been carried on at the fireside instead of the bar-room and the street corners; reading instead of talking has been the order of the day, and the twenty thousand subscribers to the Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE have shown that politics are becoming better understood, and that the proper place for its discussion is in the family paper and the public speeches and debates. We say this much for our agricultural readers, and appeal to them if this new feature in our political canvass will not have a much better effect than street brawling and bar-room or pot-house bickering on the minds of the rising generation. The next improvement will be in political writers; they will be compelled to shake slang and false statements, or their papers will be thrown from the family circle and themselves compelled to seek other employment. There is no reason why one set of moral ethics should apply to the commercial and miscellaneous part of a paper and another to the political. We conceive that it is the high moral tone of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE that has carried it to so many firesides and among farmers of all political creeds; it is this which has induced us to hold familiar intercourse with its readers, that we may hold social chats with so many thousands of our farmers scattered over the broad prairies of the West, while they sit around the family hearth after the toil of the day is ended; it is this new feature that gives us encouragement and so richly repays us for the hours so pleasantly spent. In our "Farm and Garden," we have always aimed to eschew politics and politicians, when they keep without its bounds; but when they intrude themselves within our agricultural institutions or attempt in any way to interfere with their operations, we sharpen up our pen to drive them outside.

Among our farmers the subject of plows and plowing is at this time occupying a prominent position. There is no subject more deserving of such attention, for it is becoming apparent that the profits of farming are not so much derived from high prices, as from the margin between the cost of production and the market price; and hence it becomes the farmer to make every possible effort to lessen the cost of production, and if he can make this point satisfactory, he has reached the "good time coming" and which we think is only to be reached in this way. The plow that will turn a given furrow with the least power, whether by steam or in the ordinary manner, is the plow for the farmer, providing its price is not too much enhanced. None of the State or County fairs, so far as we can learn, have as yet made a thorough trial of plows. Every attempt as yet by our State Agricultural Society has proved a most signal failure. As the meeting at Decatur is called for this express purpose, it is to be hoped and confidently expected that this long sought for object will be attained. The steam plow is only applying steam to the propulsion of our steel clippers. There is no attempt made at improvement in the form of the plow for steam different from that for horse-power. The subject of the trial of plows is only one part of the object of the meeting; the other being the adaptability of steam and its economy in their use. These two subjects are of great importance in lessening the cost of culture, and should receive the attention that their importance demands.

The Illinois Central Railroad, and doubtless other roads, will sell half-price tickets for this trial, which must have a tendency to increase the attendance, which will doubtless be large. The trial is set for the 10th, but it must be apparent to every thinking mind that the object cannot be attained short of several days, even if the matter of the $5,000 is not awarded.

The notes on the trial of "Fry's Gang Plow," and the trial and awards of the Centralia Fair on plows and plowing we have reserved until now, that their publication should have no influence on this trial, but intend after the Decatur trial to give them an airing.

RURAL.

Spots on the Sun.

We learn from the astronomer of the Providence *Journal* that for the last eight or ten weeks there has been an unusual number of spots on the sun. Many of them have been large. At present three groups are visible with a telescope of moderate power. The first group is just passing off on the western limb; the second has passed about three quarters of the way across the disc; while the third, which consists of one large spot, with many small ones lying along to the east of it, has not yet reached the middle of the disc. Each black spot is surrounded by a well defined luminous border which is yet much darker than the other portions of the disc. The theory of these spots most generally adopted is that of Herschel, who supposes the sun to be surrounded by two atmospheres; the inner one next the solid body, and hence called a *photosphere*, or sphere of light; the inner one not luminous but highly heated. Between this and the external commodius the outer atmosphere is brushed away, we see its light reflected from the inner one, which gives rise to the penumbræ; when both are brushed away we see the dark body of the sun beneath them.

The forces which produce these fluctuations must have great activity. The spots do not remain a single day without some visible change. They have in several cases been observed to change so rapidly that the borders of the spot must be lifted up at the rate of more than a thousand miles in a day. If the sun's atmosphere is elastic like our own, of which there can be no question, and if a tremendous hurricane or tornado must be required to sweep it all clear from an area of 77,000 miles in diameter, the size of one of the largest of these spots, it is not surprising that the existence of these spots has any effect upon the amount of heat received by us from the sun, as we should naturally expect them to be.

A Lesson for Pio Nino by Miss Dix.

[From the Jewish Chronicle.]

In Greece our traveler met an American lady —Miss Dorothea L. Dix—who, impelled by philanthropic motives, visited Hugh Downey, in the improvement in the treatment of lunatics, also visited Rome. She told the Doctor: "I visited the lunatic asylum, and my heart revolted at the sight. I did not see sick persons whom man should pity, unfortunates whom we should endeavor to cure—they were brutes in chains, the dens of which were never to have been cleaned. Several days after my visit to the lunatic asylum, I was presented to His Holiness the Pope, who knew the object of my journey. The Pope asked me in the most friendly manner, whether I had yet visited the asylum at Rome? I had the courage to answer yes, and I am convinced that your Holiness has not yet paid it a visit. Pio Nino quickly raised his head, and only asked with an expressive, attentive look. Without uttering a word, I pointed him in a voice full of emotion, all the horror and barbarism I had witnessed. I ventured, trembling within myself, upon the bold expression of the unchristian cruelty of the keepers by pawings. The respect commanding man of Christendom listened with earnest attention, and said briefly, after I had concluded, "Come again in a week's time," and then I left his presence. My anxiety was unutterably great. The Protestant, the stranger, and had perhaps hastened too much. Although I was conscious in my innermost heart of my good intentions, I yet passed a sleepless night, and a day of the deepest inward agitation. It created a deep sensation when the holy father, two days after I had been presented to him, suddenly, while taking one of his drives, stopped before the door of the asylum. Soft, quiet, as hour is, it commanded, in the Vatican before the Pope. In manner as grave as it was calm, Pio Nono said to me, "I have appointed a commission charged to-day before my proposition concerning the erection of a lunatic asylum, conformably to the rules of humanity and morality, in the shortest time possible. When you visit Rome again your just and pious wishes will have been fulfilled. I thank you for your communications. May Heaven bless you."

A "Smart Woman" at Stewart's—One Way to Buy a Shawl.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Last evening an elegantly-dressed woman entered Stewart's store to see some shawls. After assorting and comparing, she at length made a selection, the price being five hundred dollars. Gracefully producing her portemonnaie, she tendered the clerk a two thousand dollar bill in payment. He took it immediately to the cashier, who examined it carefully, and then, to make himself perfectly sure, sent a clerk out with it to see an expert and obtain his opinion. Meanwhile the lady became very indignant, and resented the affront which she said had been put upon her. She was not a character to receive or pass off bad currency, and would never come again to Stewart's to do any shopping. Presently the messenger returned, and the intelligence that the bill was good. She caught it from him, declaring that she would not take the shawl. After a little while, however, she seemed to relent, and stated that she had been to a large number of establishments, and that the shawl was the only one that had suited her, she remarked that she would take it, adding her determination not to expose herself again to a similar affront. The clerk was profuse in apologies as he did up the article, and the five thousand dollar bill was taken by the cashier and fifteen hundred dollars promptly paid back to her, when, without bidding good night, she took her leave. The thing was proved to be a counterfeit. She had paid the clerk a disgrace of one hundred dollars.

☞ The people of Louisville, on Saturday last, by a vote of 1,835 to, to 531 against, resolved to loan the credit of the city to aid in the construction of the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

☞ Hon. J. Glancy Jones has resigned his seat in Congress. His letter of resignation to Gov. Packer is dated the first instant.

Personal and Political.

The general impression is that the emigration to the Kansas gold region will be immense next spring, and the St. Louis *Democrat* remarks that it would not be at all surprising if a Delegate from *Laramie Territory* should be asking for a seat on the floor of Congress before the end of 1859. The new Territory will of course exercise "Popular Sovereignty" *a la Kansas*, and the twenty thousand subscribers to the Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE have shown that politics are becoming better understood, and that the proper place for its discussion is in the family paper and the public speeches and debates. We say this much for our agricultural readers, and appeal to them if this new feature in our political canvass will not have a much better effect than street brawling and bar-room or pot-house bickering on the minds of the rising generation. The next improvement will be in political writers; they will be compelled to shake slang and false statements, or their papers will be thrown from the family circle and themselves compelled to seek other employment. There is no reason why one set of moral ethics should apply to the commercial and miscellaneous part of a paper and another to the political. We conceive that it is the high moral tone of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE that has carried it to so many firesides and among farmers of all political creeds; it is this which has induced us to hold familiar intercourse with its readers, that we may hold social chats with so many thousands of our farmers scattered over the broad prairies of the West, while they sit around the family hearth after the toil of the day is ended; it is this new feature that gives us encouragement and so richly repays us for the hours so pleasantly spent. In our "Farm and Garden," we have always aimed to eschew politics and politicians, when they keep without its bounds; but when they intrude themselves within our agricultural institutions or attempt in any way to interfere with their operations, we sharpen up our pen to drive them outside.

— Ex-Governor Bebb, formerly of Ohio, but more recently of Winnebago County in this State, has become possessor of large landed estates in Tennessee; and will, in the course of this month, leave for Knoxville, where he designs practicing law in company with his son.

— The difficulties in relation to the large bequest of the late Charles McMicken to Cincinnati for the purpose of founding an institution in that city which would give the highest advantages of a scientific education to the industrial classes, are in a fair way of being removed. The entire property embraced in the bequest is valued at $511,636.

— An interesting little girl about twelve years of age, named Anna Cora Wilson, died last week in Boston. The *Atlas* says:

She possessed in a more than ordinary degree a bright intellect and a winning, happy nature; and had won from her teachers and all with whom she was acquainted, not only respect but sincere admiration. During the last few days of her life, she is related to have seen angels hovering about her bedside, with whom she conversed, and her closing hours were made radiant with happiness by the celestial visitors.

— The Sandusky *Register* announces the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency, by an enthusiastic meeting at Mansfield, Ohio.

— Since his election, Bill English, *alias* the father of the English Bill, is said to have declared his determination to adhere to the restrictive clause of that notorious swindle, repudiated by him "in an unguarded moment"—through fear of defeat.

— Amongst other disgraceful revelations in the contested case between Blair and Barret, the fact has been brought to light that some thirty pardons were issued to convicts, under sentence of the Criminal Court, on condition that they should vote for Barret.

— Henry Ward Beecher's "Life Thoughts" have reached a sale of 30,000 copies, and the demand—evidently diminished—"still continues."

— Sherrard Clemens, the person whom Governor Wise's son shot in a duel, and whose life has been despaired of, has, during the last week, exhibited such an improvement, that his friends are now confident of his recovery, and hopeful even of the repair of his injured limb.

— Isaac Holland, late door-keeper of the United States Senate, who died at Washington on Monday, was the father of Stuart Holland, the gallant youth who perished on the ill-fated steamer Arctic.

— The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* proposes Mr. Seward for the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Railway Matters.

OCTOBER EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company between Chicago and Burlington in October, 1858, were for

Freight	$87,634.55
Passengers	41,945.19
Mail and Miscellaneous	3,251.32
Total earnings	$132,831.06
Length of road 210 miles.	

The earnings of the Quincy and Chicago Railroad Company between Galesburg and Quincy in October, 1858, were for

Freight	$13,009.45
Passengers	12,417.75
Mail and Miscellaneous	500.00
Total earnings	$26,535.17
Length of road 100 miles.	

RAILROAD IRON.—An invoice of railroad iron to the amount of 10,725 bars, 1,424 bundles of fish rods, 86 casks bolts and nuts, and 1,118 bundles chains has just arrived at New York for the section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Detroit and Port Huron. There is also in transit from Toronto 6,901 bars, 1,291 tons railroad iron, and 20 casks bolts and nuts.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Marshall (Texas) *Flag* announces the completion of the additional five miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, making twenty-five miles in all completed. This calls for 256,000 acres of land.

WELL GREASED.—Bayard Taylor, in a letter about Russian railroads, says that Mr. Winans, an American engineer, has the contract from the Russian Government for running the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg, out of which contract he makes one million roubles a year—three quarters of a million dollars—and that one item in this contract is an allowance of 3½ cents per mile for grease. For an ordinary train from St. Petersburg to Moscow, a distance of 400 English miles, the allowance for grease would be $700.

—The fourth annual meeting of the National Protective Association of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Louisville to-day.

Detection of Arsenic—Uncertainty as to Poisoning.

Dr. Chandler, professor of analytical chemistry in Union College, writes to the N. Y. *Tribune:*

Permit me, without expressing any opinion on the presence or absence of arsenic in the body of Mrs. Stephens, to suggest the danger of deciding on that question from any such very small quantities have been detected. My suggestion is based on the presence of arsenic, in small quantities, in a great variety of substances in nature. It was found by Wichener in even iron ore, in the soil, marl, and in the sediments of ten different mineral springs, including the well known ones at Ems, Wiesbaden, and Prymont. It was also found in several other springs by Liebig, Will, Figuier, Rammelsburg, Bley, Diesel, Fischer and Keller. The last named chemist found arsenic in each of a grain of arsenic in a single jug (two quarts) of Fandan water. It has already been detected in the ashes of the mineral springs of Germany. It has also been in twenty-seven of the mineral springs of France. In one of these, one-thirtieth of a grain was found in one gallon of water. Arsenic has also been detected in some coal; from two pounds of coal, thirty grains of arsenic were obtained. One sixteenth of a grain in a large chemical test, has detected its presence in the bones and flesh of healthy men, and in the bones of healthy horses, oxen and sheep; and it was only after a prolonged discussion that Orfila, a believing chemist, was convinced that he confessed himself deceived in his analyses.

It being, therefore, proved that arsenic exists in a great variety of substances, some of which are articles of food, and it being highly probable that it exists in a great variety of substances not yet examined, the question of whether death was the way into the system, either before or after death.

And if Orfila, who made the detection of poison his specialty, could be for a long time deceived as to the detection of arsenic in healthy men, there must be some danger in deciding its presence in suitable quantity to produce death when but minute quantities can be detected.

In order to use the detection of such minute quantities of arsenic in a body as indisputable evidence of poisoning, we must be prepared to prove that the person whose body was analyzed had never, taken any arsenical preparation as medicine, or was not otherwise liable to contact arsenic as an impurity, nor used arsenic as a cosmetic, and that the body had reposed in a soil free from arsenic. In fact, unless decidedly more than a trace of arsenic is found, and that, too, in the digestive organs, not merely in the bones and tissues, there can be no certainty, based on chemical tests, that death has been caused by this poison.

Singular Railroad Accident.

On the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about eighteen miles from Mitchell, a singular accident happened last night. The middle car got off the track, and crossed a bridge, breaking every tie on the road, and in that condition went a quarter of a mile, by some means back on the track, and were very much frightened. The train was going at the rate of half a mile per minute when the accident occurred, which accounts for the off-of-the-track car being dragged a quarter of a mile before the locomotive could be stopped. It was certainly very singular that this middle car should thus go along off of the track without dislocating any car behind and the car in front of it. Such an accident may never again happen without throwing the whole train off the track, and wounding or killing somebody.—*Louisville Courier, Nov. 6th.*

The Result in New Jersey.

We devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to the returns of our State election, and the reader will see that our most sanguine expectations. The Opposition majority in the State is very large, and may be stated in round numbers at eleven thousand—a larger majority than was ever before given to New Jersey! It is one of the most substantial triumphs ever won, securing the whole delegation to Congress, five of the six State Senators elected; 36 of the 60 members of the Assembly, and nearly all the local officers. Six members of Assembly have been lost in contested districts by less than two hundred votes.—*National Advocate.*

Latest from the Gold Regions.

CHEERING REPORTS FROM THE MINES.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, Nov. 4.]

Mr. Elsbach, one of our Westport merchants, arrived on Tuesday from Salt Lake. The gold fever had reached the City of the Saints before he left, and many had started for the mines, and more were preparing to leave. Mr. Elsbach came by way of the Cherry Creek diggings, in order to satisfy himself as to the truth of the reports which had reached Salt Lake City.

He found a number of men at the mines and in their vicinity, who were unable to do anything for want of tools. The Georgia Company, under Green Russell, however, were hard at work, and were realizing from $5 to $16 per day, with picks, pans and shovels, to the man.

Mr. Elsbach is fully satisfied as to the richness of the deposits, and says they will pay as well as any yet discovered.

We have not time to-day to go into a detailed statement as furnished by Mr. Elsbach, but will do so at the earliest date. He expects to be in town in a few days, when we will give a more detailed account. The great fact—the gold—is now beyond a doubt.

Spring Business—Good Prospects.

[From the U. S. Economist.]

The fall season has passed, with results somewhat different from what many had anticipated. Many supposed that a reaction from the dullness of the Spring trade would have brought on an active business at higher rates, and others again looked with more or less anxiety to the results of the collections and the payments of matured obligations. The actual business has shown, however, a continued determination to reduce stocks and curtail outstanding obligations. This has been done to a very considerable extent. The imports have sufficed to keep good assortments, but the general disposition to work down stocks, on the part of the country dealers, as well as on that of the importers and jobbers, has prevented the realization of much profit. It is probably the case that even those large houses which were comparatively unaffected by the panic of the last year, beyond the necessity they encountered of "carrying over" their customers and correspondents in order to avoid loss, have not realized as much profit from the fall business. Their expenses have not been much curtailed, while the extent of business and profits have been inconsiderable. The payments to the city have been very large this season—much in excess of the sum of new sales, and money or capital has accumulated. Thus if we assume that the imported goods are one-third the whole sales of the city to the country, and that the sales have been in the usual proportion this year, and remember that the goods are sold at credits which vary from six months and longer, it becomes clear that the payments to the city in a year following a large business, must be proportioned to that business. Last year the imports of dry goods for ten months to the end of October were $86,175,439. If this was one-third, the whole sales of the city to the country would have been $258,510,000. This year the imports for the same period have been $51,662,000, which in the same proportion would give $154,900,000 for the gross sales; hence there has been due the city this year $104,000,000 more than the sales to the country; we therefore find money very abundant. The same figures indicate also the reduced stocks of goods in all directions. In our monthly table for October, given last week, it appears that the stocks of goods in the city had been further reduced. For three years the quantities on hand on the 1st of

Special Notices.

It is Seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journal box, in recommending to the public Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases, Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for diseases of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of it conquer na the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters. We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, every where. oct8 w&s 1y

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found to heal Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Moss and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Sponaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States, Manufactured at Leeds, England. Depot at 202 and 204 Pearl Street, New York. oct8 3d&s4 3m J. C. ROYSTON, Agt.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. OTHER WATCHES will not be forced upon the American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & M. RAND,
oct28 3tdc 3m 101 Clark street.

A Rare Chance for Employment.—persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $50 to $80 per week, will ascertain full particulars by addressing HUTCHINS & CO., 100 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answers. oct12 1d40-1m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Larger style information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. POOPE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Dansville, Ontario, N. Y. sat&sun4w

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Buchu, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. R. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. It is one of those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the substitution of the "Fluid Extract of Buchu," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in proof of the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

SAWYER, PAINE & CO.
sat&sun4w

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restorative properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from other Gins, and free from that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by many eminent physicians as a most valuable remedy in cases of Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find it a delightful and agreeable refreshment during the distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority in this country, says of Charles' London Cordial Gin: "I only endorse to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 19 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 97 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND G. CHARLES, Agent,
40 Broadway, New York.

Extension of Sight.—In consequence of the increasing demands of the public, DR. J. PHILLIPS, OPTICIAN AND OCCULIST, will remain in Chicago until further notice. He may with to settle in Chicago, abounding in the springs of pure water, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and one of the most delightful for a town and commercial center, where they may soon enjoy all the advantages of the city, and a ride or order of an hour will situate at a low price and on reasonable terms, all who wish to improve their vision by the use of the premises. The Lake Forest Association have a few lots for sale cheap and addressing the town, immediately, which they will sell to parties who will improve them. A reasonable price and terms. Apply personally or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent, Sept. 29, 1858. 1y

TED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY idence, a HOMESTEAD, of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out Lot and Garden, all in complete order, being one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Terrace cottages so often seen this city on the line of the Railroad.

Inquire of the owner on every morning from 8 to 9 o'clock for instructions to examine the premises, or address by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent, Sept. 29, 1858.

Wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Colorado Farming and Fine Lands, Letters address Post Office Box 1969.

GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

Those having had much practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands in Iowa Land Districts in the Western States, and all facilities for making valuable selection

Land Warrants or Cash Those selections may now be made in WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, Persons having Warrants, can have them LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME AT A FEE OF ONE PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED Parties wishing to sell Warrants can realize from $1.60 to $1.90 per acre, by addressing, with description of Warrants, and send number, the undersigned, at Burlington, Iowa. Refer to all Banks within the reach of Steamboat navigation. oct27 3m 4dW

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary opens every morning from 8 to 9 o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 49 North Clark street, corner of Michigan.

TRUSTEES:
Newberry, President; G. F. Dyer, Treasurer; Rev. W. Ives, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. W. H. Ryder, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, Rev. E. Hall, Rev. F. Mosser, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., M. Skinner, D. Brainard, M. D., Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

PHYSICIANS:
Holmes | Dr. F. R. Sorcom | Dr. H. Parker, Dr. LOUIS MAUSS,

Opticians.

R. CADWELL,
OF TORONTO, C. W.,
ARTIST AND AURIST.
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
HAS ARRIVED IN CHICAGO AND
Taken rooms at the
MATTESON HOUSE,
where he will remain for a few weeks. Dr. C. is a Regular Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Toronto, and has had thirteen years of the most unbounded success in his entire attention to Ocular and Aural surgery and fully competent to perform any operation in either.

HAVE LOST SIGHT OR HEARING in any disease of those delicate organs within the limits of human means,

Or if EYE or SQUINTING cured in one minute without pain or injury.

ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted which can be worn without pain and warranted to perform all the natural motions of the sound organ. A full supply of Artificial Eyes just received from Paris, which will be inserted at a moderate price.

For particulars consult Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Ear, to be had free of charge on application at rooms through the day and evening. Private consultation parlor second, a little West of main entrance hall. Will furnish first-class city references to all who desire them.

No early application is indispensible in most cases to insure success.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,
FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician for Chronic Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Inventor and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of Knife or Drug," announce that he has permanently established at No. 120 Clark street, in Chicago, where he will be found with Clark street, in order to afford to those afflicted with Diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity tested by a system which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and he never been known to fail in effecting a cure in all cases within the reach of human skill. oct27 3m 4dW

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Educational.

A LA BOMBARDIE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH. For further particulars apply at Dwight's Dry Goods Store, 120 to 126 Clark, or at his room No. 48 Portland Block from 2 to 3 P. M. nov4-1m* 1d29

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies—No. 100 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—Will re-open on the 20th of September next.

TERMS, PRINCE INCLUDED:
Collegiate Department, per term $25.00
Intermediate " " 15.00
Primary, " " 12.00

For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the institution, or at Geo. A. Darrow Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. oct8 3d&t-1m

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858.
Entrance No. 56 Edina Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.
Address box 3866.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL. — THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 119 Monroe street, and his wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teacher. sept

Garden City Institute.
NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition, per term, from $6 to $10 00. The Primary Department is separate, and the number of pupils in that department limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M., 3 to 4 P. M.

H. O. SNOW, Principal.
aug28-1y 1d41

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th. The Primary Department is entirely distinct from that of the male, having different school hours, separate recitations, terms, &c., and the number of pupils limited to 25. Keene's and Cook' books used, or sent for after Sept. 1st, at the school room, or residence, No. 275 HURON. Principal. aug20-1y 1d41

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, No. 63 ..... EDINA PLACE 63
The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERship heretofore existing between David H. Mason, Edward Harwood, and Josiah Snow, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle the same with Edward Harwood, who is duly authorized to close up the business.

DAVID H. MASON,
EDWARD HARWOOD,
JOSIAH SNOW.

Chicago, Nov. 24, 1853. n24 3w 1d36

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Rogers & Co., at Racine, Wisconsin, No. 50 Wall and Main Mason street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Asa Rogers, who alone is authorized to grant acquittance, and by whom all the outstanding accounts of said firm will be discharged.

ASA R. BRYAN,
ALEX. R. BRYAN,
HENRY SLEEMAN.

Chicago, Oct. 19, 1858.

The business will be carried on by Alex. R. Bryan, and every attention given to the dispensing of medicines, &c. oct19 3d&w

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF ROWE, SCKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be closed by ROWE, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 1 Farmer's Building, Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.
SCKLEY, MORSE & CO.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.

Office No. 7 Farmer's Building, corner of Clark and South Water street.

GEO. A. MORSE,
C. H. LOOMIS.
SCKLEY & ROWE,
ALFRED ROWE,
Chicago, August 11, 1858

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner in the above establishment, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his personal attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

ALBERT HOWE.
au11s&d3 3m

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE LATEST PATENT OUT.—
NO IMPEDIMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT OF ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do all work of any other family machine and equally well, they will stitch, hem and embroider and can be regulated that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no getting out of order of the under needle, it threads itself. They are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They do not make a noise, and cannot be got out of order. Is less complicated by one-half than any other machine; there are no cogs or wheels to get out of order, or get new with them. They sew with great rapidity and little noise. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory references given.

The price comes within the reach of all. The common Treadle machine is $100, the Silver Plated, beautifully decorated, $50—all complete.

Agents wanted.

Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent would do well in St. Louis. Prices same as in Boston.

Western Office 59 Lake street, cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois. H. K. STARR, Local Agent.
Box 2918, P. O.
oct9 3d&w 3mos

$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
—FOR—
FIVE DOLLARS.

Performing fair Equal Work—No Missing or Ripping of Stitches—Unlike Out of Order—Anybody can use it—Everybody will have it.

(SECURED BY SIXTEEN GRANT OF LETTERS PATENT.)

Exclusive Rights for a few States and Counties will be placed within the reach of any enterprising business man. Call, or send for a Circular, containing full particulars.

The Proprietors confidently feel that they now place before the public the most desirable, practical and economical ever offered. A Sewing Machine containing the results in qualities, which, by its astonishing simplicity and low price, will commend it to the million, who have been anxiously waiting for the Machine to come within their reach.

Parties wishing to purchase are requested to call and secure one of the first and most wonderful specimens and secure a monopoly of the State or County desired.

NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Office, Bartlett & Co., Needle Manufacturers,
61 Broadway, cor. Cedar st., N. Y.

Call or send for a Circular with cuts of Machine. oct7 3d&2w

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every description of Cloth, Leather, and especial adaptation for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete instructions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp enclosed, will receive prompt attention. Address

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over all Sewing machines, and some over the Lock Stitch. Persons wishing to purchase machines, who are in want of Sewing Machines, will work with them and satisfy themselves that it will do every kind of stitch, and when stitched is not "almost," but altogether reversible, and the most desirable machine in use.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. All are invited to call and see for themselves at 130 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. au26 1d&w 3m

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This has the most

TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. No work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and durable a stitch as the most expensive Machine. Sews from two comon spools, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER. They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal in effect to

Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Every one sold in our world for less than $100. Welcome all who will to a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, in the same room. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and do good successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enterprising men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure the exclusive agencies in any of the better towns of this State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 123 Lake St.,
near Clark. Address L. CORNELL,
oct7-1y-v22 Box 2,295 Chicago, Ill.

Architects.

F. B. KAHLE,
ARCHITECT. — OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH Clark street—Up Stairs—Chicago. myl 1951

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
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O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT
Office No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago.
FIRST DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE.
Rooms for rent by occupied by Boyington & Wheelock. au21-1y 1d41

Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS
HATCH, MANN & COE arrivalled fresh Baltimore Oysters received daily, by express, from Baltimore, Md., and for sale at the Oyster House, No. 69 South Water street, Chicago. The utmost care and attention being paid to the preparation of these Oysters they have attained a reputation for excellence which is unsurpassed. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address J. S. HATCH & CO.
Post Office box 2027.
oct18 3d&w 3m

N. B.—This establishment will be permanently located.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS,
WESTERN AGENCY.

I am now receiving daily, the best KIEL CAN and BALTIMORE OYSTERS, which are delivered packed in ice in any part of the city. All orders warranted.

C. M. KIMBALL,
No. 81 State street.
oct7 3d&2w

TURKEY OPIUM, CANARY SEED, Gentian Root, Camomile Flowers, Red Poppies, Arnica Flowers, Rose Buds, Liquorice Root, Fennel Seed, Coriander Seed, Caraway Seed, Cumin Seed, &c., &c. For sale by JAMES COE & CO.
oct7 3d&w 3m 20 South Water street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$6.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year	4.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 6 months	2.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 3 months	1.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	3.00
Weekly, single copy, per year	2.00
" 5 copies	8.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies to one address	25.00
" 50 copies to one address	60.00

And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

The above will be no deviation from these rates.

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
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THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S
Great Job Printing Establishment

The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

PRINTING IN COLORS

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

November.

BY MRS. R. H. STODDARD.

Much have I spoken of the faded leaf;
Long have I listened to the wailing wind,
And watched it ploughing through the heavy clouds:
For Autumn charms my melancholy mind.

When autumn comes, the poet sings a dirge
The ye t must perish; all the flowers are dead;
The sheaves are set her off; and the mottled quail
Runs in the stubble, but the lark has fled.

Still autumn ushers in the Christmas cheer,
The holly-berries and the ivy tree:
They weave a chaplet for the Old Year's bier.
They wailing mourners do not sing for me!

I find sweet peace in depths of Autumn woods,
Where grow the rascest ferns and rosebloomed moss:
The naked, shivering trees have taught me this—
The loss of beauty is not always loss!

A MARRIAGE TRAGEDY.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

Continued.

"It is not necessary, Sir, that I should waste time and words in referring to the wicked and preposterous charge against my clients," said the lawyer, addressing Mr. Robert Nicholson. "The one sufficient justification for discharging them immediately is before you at this moment, in the person of that gentleman There, Sir, stands the murderer. Mr. James Smith of Darrock Hall "alive and well, to answer for himself—"

"That is not the man!" cried the French woman, her shrill voice just as high, clear, and steady as ever. "I denounce that man as an impostor! Of my own knowledge I deny that he is Mr. James Smith!"

"No doubt you do," said the lawyer; "but we will prove his identity, if it please you, Sir."

The first witness called was Mr. Philip Nicholson. He could swear that he had seen Mr. James Smith, and spoken to him, at least a dozen times. The person now before him was Mr. James Smith, allowing for a personal appearance by having his hair cut short, and his whiskers shaved off, but still, unmistakably, the man he assumed to be.

"Conspiracy! said the French woman, hissing the word out with a serpent-like sweep between her teeth.

"If you are not silent," said Mr. Robert Nicholson, "you will be removed from the room. "It will sooner meet the ends of justice," he went on, addressing the lawyer, "if you prove the question of identity by witnesses who have had the means of daily communication with Mr. James Smith."

Upon this, one of the servants from the Hall was placed in the box. The alteration in his master's appearance evidently puzzled the man. Besides the change of dress, already adverted to, there was also a change in Mr. James Smith's expression and manner. Rascal as he was, I must do him the justice to say that he looked startled and ashamed when, first caught sight of his unfortunate wife. The servant, who was accustomed to be tyrannically by him, and ordered about roughly, stammered and hesitated on being asked to swear to his identity.

"I can hardly say for certain, Sir," said the man, addressing the Justice in a bewildered manner. "He is like my master, and yet he isn't. If he wore whiskers and had his hair long, and if he was, saving your presence, Sir, a little more rough and ready in his way, I would swear to him any where with a safe conscience."

Fortunately for us, at this moment Mr. James Smith's feeling of uneasiness at the situation in which he was placed changed to a feeling of irritation at being only surveyed, and, then stupidly doubted in the matter of his identity, by one of his own servants.

"Can't you say in plain words, you idiot" whether you know me, or whether you don't?" he called out, angrily.

"That's his voice!" cried the servant, starting in the box. "Whiskers or no whiskers, that's him!"

"If there is any difficulty, your worship, about the gentleman's hair," said Mr. Dark, coming forward with a grin, "here's a small parcel which, I make so bold as to say, will remove it." Saying that, he opened the parcel, took some locks of hair out of it, and held them up close to Mr. James Smith's head. A pretty good match, your worship!" continued Mr. Dark. "I have no doubt the gentleman's head feels cooler now it's off. We can't put the whiskers on, I am afraid, but they match the hair; and there they are in the paper(if one may say such a thing of whiskers) to speak for themselves."

"A lie! a fraud!" cried the French woman, "A lie of lies! a fraud of frauds!"

The Justice made a sign to two of the constables present, as she burst out with those exclamations, and she men removed her to an adjoining room.

The second servant from the Hall was then put in the box, and was followed by one of the tenants. After what they had heard and seen, neither of these men had any hesitation in swearing positively to their master's identity.

"It is quite unnecessary," said the Justice, as soon as the latter was empty again, "to examine any more witnesses as to the question of identity. All the legal formalities are accomplished, and the charge against the prisoners falls to the ground. I have great pleasure in ordering the immediate discharge of both the accused persons, and in declaring from this place that they have sustained not the slightest stain on their characters."

He bowed low to my mistress as he said that, paused a moment, and then looked inquiringly at Mr. James Smith. "I have hitherto abstained from making any remarks unconnected with the immediate matter in hand," he went on. "But now that my duty is done, I cannot leave this chair without expressing my strong sense of disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. James Smith—conduct which, whatever may be the motives that occasioned it, has given a false color of probability to a most horrible charge against a lady—a lady spotted reputation, and against a person in a lower rank in life whose good character ought not to have been imperiled, even for a moment. Mr. Smith may, or may not, choose to explain his mysterious disappearance from Darrock Hall, and the equally unaccountable change which he has chosen to make in his personal appearance. There is no legal charge against him; but, speaking morally, I should be unworthy of the place I hold, if I hesitated to declare my own conviction that his conduct has been deceitful, inconsiderate, and unfeeling in the highest degree."

To this sharp reprimand, Mr. James Smith (evidently tutored beforehand as to what he was to say) replied that, in attending before the Justice, he wished to perform a duty, and to keep himself strictly within the letter of the law. He apprehended that the only legal obligation on him was to attend in that court to declare himself, to enable competent witnesses to prove his identity. This duty accomplished, he had only to add that he preferred submitting to a reprimand from the Bench to entering into explanations which would involve the disclosure of domestic circumstances of a very unhappy nature. After that brief reply he had nothing to add, but that he would respectfully request the Justice's permission to withdraw.

The permission was accorded. As he crossed the room he stopped near his wife, and said confusedly, in a very low tone, "I have done you many injuries, but I never intended this. I am sorry for it. Have you any thing to say to me before I go?" My mistress shuddered and hid her face. She waited a moment, and finding that she did not answer him, bowed his head politely, and went out. I did not know it then, but I had seen him for the last time.

After he had gone, the lawyer, addressing Mr. Robert Nicholson, said that he had an application to make, and referred to the woman Josephine Durand.

At the mention of that name my mistress hurriedly whispered a few words into her relation's ear. He looked toward the Justice. Nicholson, who immediately advanced, offered his arm to my mistress, and led her out. I was about to follow, when Mr. Dark stopped me, and begged that I would wait a few minutes longer, in order to give anyone the pleasure of seeing us out of the room."

In the meantime the Justice had pronounced the necessary order to have the French woman back. She came in as bold and confident as ever. Mr. Robert Nicholson looked away from her in disgust, and said to the lawyer:

"Your application is to have her committed for perjury, of course?"

"For perjury?" said Josephine, with her wicked smile. "Ah, well! well! I shall explain some little things then that I have not explained before. You think I am quite at your mercy now? Bah! I shall make myself a thorn in your sides, yet."

"She has got scent of the second marriage," whispered Mr. Dark to me.

There could be no doubt of it. She had evidently been listening at the door, on the night when my master came back, longer than I had supposed. She must have heard those words about "the new wife"—she might even have seen the effect of them on Mr. James Smith.

"We do not, at present, propose to charge Josephine Durand with perjury," said the lawyer, "but with another offence, for which it is important to try her immediately, in order to effect the restoration of property that has been stolen. I charge her with stealing from her mistress, while in service at Darrock Hall, a pair of bracelets, three rings and a diamond and half of lace pocket-handkerchiefs. The articles in question were taken this morning from between the mattresses of her bed; and a letter was found in the same place which clearly proves that she had received the property while belonging to herself, and that she had tried to dispose of it to a purchaser in London. While he was speaking Mr. Dark produced the jewelry, the handkerchiefs, and the letter, and laid them before the Justice.

Even the French woman's extraordinary powers of self-control now gave way at last. At the first words of the unexpected charge against her she struck her hands together violently, gnashed her teeth, stamped, and burst out with a torrent of fierce-sounding words in her own language, the meaning of which I did not understand then, and cannot explain now.

"I think that's check-mate for Marmzelle," whispered Mr. Dark, with his invariable wink. "Suppose you go back to the Hall, now, William, and draw a jug of that heavenly old ale of yours? I'll be after you in five minutes, as soon as the charge is made out."

I could hardly realize it, when I found myself walking back to Darrock Hall a free man again. In a quarter of an hour's time Mr. Dark joined me and drank to my health, happiness, and prosperity, in three separate tumblers. After performing this ceremony, he wagged his head and chuckled with an appearance of such excessive enjoyment that I could not avoid remarking on his high spirits.

"It's the Case, William; it's the beautiful neatness of the whole affair that tickles me. Oh, Lord, what a privilege it is to be concerned in such a job as this!" cries Mr. Dark, slapping his stumpy hands on his fat knees in a sort of ecstacy.

I had a very different opinion of the case, for my own part, but I did not venture on expressing it. I was too anxious to know how Mr. James Smith had been discovered and produced at the examination, to enter into any arguments. Mr. Dark guessed what was passing in my mind, and telling me to sit down and make myself comfortable, volunteered, of his own accord, to inform me of all that I wanted to know.

"When I got my instructions and my statement of particulars," he began, "I was not at all surprised to hear that Mr. James Smith had come back. (I prophesied that, if you remember, William, the last time we met?) But I was a good deal astonished, nevertheless, at the sure things you had taken; and I can't say I felt very hopeful about finding our man. However, I followed my master's directions, and put the advertisement in the papers. It addressed Mr. James Smith, by name; but it was very carefully worded as to what was wanted of him. Two days after it appeared, a letter came to our office in a woman's handwriting. It was my business to open the letters, and I opened this one. The writer was short and mysterious; she requested that somebody would call from our office, at a certain address, between the hours of two and four that afternoon, in reference to an advertisement which he had inserted in the newspapers. Of course, I was the person to go. Of course, I kept myself from building up hopes by saying to myself, what a lot of Mrs. James Smiths there were in London. On getting to the house, I was shown into the drawing-room; and there, dressed in a wrapper and lying on a sofa, was an uncommonly pretty woman, who looked as if she was just recovering from an illness. She had a newspaper by her side, and came to the point at once: 'My husband's name is James Smith,' she says, 'and I have no reasonable wanting to know if he is the person you are in search of.' I described our man as Mr. James Smith of Darrock Hall, Cumberland. 'I know no such person,' says she—'but I am the second wife, after all?' I broke out.

"Wait a bit," says Mr. Dark. 'I mentioned the name of the yacht next, and she started up on the sofa as if she had been shot. 'I felt you were married in Scotland, ma'am!' says I. She turns as pale as ashes and drops back on the sofa, and says, faintly, 'It is my husband. Oh, Sir, what has happened? what do you want with him?' Is he in debt?' I take a minute to think, and then make up my mind to tell her everything—feeling that she would keep her husband (as she called him) out of the way, if I frightened her by making any mysteries. A nice job I had, William, as you may suppose, when she knew of the bigamy business! What with screaming, fainting, crying and blowing me up (as if I was to blame!) she kept me by that sofa of hers the best part of an hour—kept me there, in short, till Mr. James Smith himself came back. I leave you to judge if that mended matters! He found me mopping the poor woman's temples with scent and water; and he would have pitched me out of the window, as sure as I sit here, if I had not met him and charged him on the spot with the charge of murder against his wife. That stopped him, when he was in full cry, I can promise you. 'Go and wait in the next room,' says he, 'and I'll come in and speak to you directly.' I went in and waited for it, by the drawing-room windows, and I knew I could watch the door; so away I went, leaving him alone with the lady, who didn't spare him by any manner of means, as I could hear easily enough in the next room. However, all rows in the world come to an end sooner or later; and a man with any brains in his head may do what he pleases with a woman who is fond of him. Before long I heard her crying and kissing him. 'I can't go home,' she says, 'for I am afraid of my life of that villain and a monster to me—but oh, Jemmy, I can't give you up to any body!' Don't go back to your wife! oh don't don't go back to your wife!' 'No fear of that,' says he, 'my lawful wife shouldn't have my hand offered to her.' After that, I heard the door open, and went out to meet him on the landing. He began swearing the moment he saw me, as if that was any good! 'Business first, if you please, Sir,' says I, 'and pleasure after-wards.' With that beginning, I mentioned our terms to him, and asked the pleasure of his company to Cumberland in return. He was uncommonly suspicious at first, but I promised to draw out a legal document (mere waste paper, of no earthly use except to pacify him), engaging to hold him harmless throughout the proceedings; and what with that, and telling him of the frightful danger his wife was in, I managed, at last, to carry my point.

"But did the second wife make no objection to his going away with you?" I inquired.

"Not she," said Mr. Dark. "I stated the case to her, just as it stood, and soon satisfied her that there was no danger of Mr. James Smith's first wife laying any claim to him. After swearing on my own part that I considered him to be no his duty, and said she, pitied your mistress from the bottom of her heart. With her to back me, I had no great fear of our man changing his mind. I had the door watched that night, however, so as to make quite sure of him. The next morning he was ready to time when I called; and a quarter of an hour after that, we were off together for the north road. We made the journey with post-horses, being afraid of chance passengers, you know, in public conveyances. On the way down Mr. James Smith and I got on accountartably together as if we had been a pair of old friends. I told the story of our tracing him to the north of Scotland; and he gave me the particulars in return, of his bolting from Darrock Hall. They are rather amusing, William—would you like to hear them?"

I told Mr. Dark that he had anticipated the very question I was about to ask him.

"Well," he said, "this is how it was: To begin at the beginning, our man really took Number Two to the Mediterranean as we heard. He sailed up the Spanish coast, and after short trips ashore, stopped at a seaside place in France called Cannes. There he saw a house and grounds to be sold, which took his fancy as a nice retired place to keep Number Two in. Nothing

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—Another miserable day, with dull business. Bright skies seem entirely to have deserted us. The money market remains unchanged, and partakes of the general dullness. Rates as usual 10 per cent. for bank discounts, and 1 per cent premium for exchang. Gold 1@1¼, and selling only in small lots. Street rates 1¾@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—During the past week the weather has been wet, cold and raw, and very little sale stated to promote commercial activity. Notwithstanding the season is fast drawing to a close, we have had a dull week's business, as may be seen from the tables of imports and exports. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs and Live Stock, compared with those of the week previous;

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last w'k.	Prev. w'k.	Last w'k.	Prev. w'k.
Flour, bbls	5,603	12,421	12,800	10,140
Wheat, bu	6,000	107,427	17,000	127,000
Corn, bu	6,498	30,591	21,900	197,205
Oats, bu	3,111	3,000	1,000	1,000
Barley, bu	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, No	2,540	3,125	4,151	5,794
Hogs, No	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

As will be seen from the above, the falling off both in the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past week has been heavy, with the single exception of Flour, which is larger during the past than in the previous week. The receipts of Hogs are more than double those of the previous week.

The following table shows the imports of Flour and Wheat from August 1 to Oct. 31, for three years past:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT AT CHICAGO, FROM AUG. 1 TO OCT. 31, FOR THREE YEARS.

	FLOUR.			WHEAT.		
	1856	1857	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Week ending	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Aug. 1	27,707	47,421	104,546	40,000	10,981	28,000
" 8	21,000	37,000	71,000	54,000	9,316	71,000
" 15	19,573	29,853	78,190	78,000	14,122	13,179
" 22	18,000	29,000	70,000	70,000	14,000	14,000
" 29	21,000	29,000	70,000	70,000	14,000	14,000
Sept. 5	9,445	10,921	1,0 3	420,812	962,502	456,394
" 12	6,797	13,915	18,511	564,313	1,021,261	236,155
" 19	12,000	14,000	20,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
" 26	12,476	10,960	15,497	468,043	839,598	198,540
Oct. 3	11,675	14,000	18,511	564,313	1,021,261	236,155
" 10	9,919	14,004	24,647	611,159	854,235	261,316
" 17	9,000	14,000	20,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
" 24	8,690	17,009	14,417	542,125	903,156	144,467
" 31	11,000	16,000	21,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
Total	180,300	276,782	573,640	6,561,115	4,259,368	2,746,005

From the above it will be seen that there has been a falling off in the receipts of Wheat, compared with those of last year, of 3,000,000 bushels in three months. This is an item of importance to those of our readers who have discredited the report of a short crop. There is, it is true, an increase in the receipts of Flour; but that is not sufficient to make up anything like the deficit noted. By looking over the weekly receipts of this year, it will be seen that they reached their height in September, since which they have gradually declined every week, at which period in the two previous years they increased.

The following table shows the weekly imports of Corn and Oats for the same period for three years past:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF CORN AND OATS AT CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, TO OCT. 31, 1856, 1857 AND 1858.

	CORN.			OATS.		
Week end's	1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Aug. 1	27,707	47,421	104,546	40,000	10,981	28,000
" 8	21,000	37,000	71,000	54,000	9,316	71,000
" 15	19,573	29,853	78,190	78,000	14,122	13,179
" 22	18,000	29,000	70,000	70,000	14,000	14,000
" 29	21,000	29,000	70,000	70,000	14,000	14,000
Sept. 5	9,445	10,921	1,0 3	420,812	962,502	456,394
" 12	6,797	13,915	18,511	564,313	1,021,261	236,155
" 19	12,000	14,000	20,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
" 26	12,476	10,960	15,497	468,043	839,598	198,540
Oct. 3	11,675	14,000	18,511	564,313	1,021,261	236,155
" 10	9,919	14,004	24,647	611,159	854,235	261,316
" 17	9,000	14,000	20,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
" 24	8,690	17,009	14,417	542,125	903,156	144,467
" 31	11,000	16,000	21,000	560,000	1,000,000	240,000
Total	180,300	276,782	573,640	6,561,115	4,259,368	2,746,005

The increase in the receipts of Hogs noted above will probably startle some of our readers; and it ought to be pondered well by provision merchants, who have been basing their estimates for the coming season, on a large increase in the Hog crop. By reference to another table in a subsequent column, they will find that the total receipts of Hogs since January 1 last amount to 219,291 against 126,703 in 1857. The Grain trade in the Northwest, it is allowed to be, at the above rate of progress, bids fair to be eclipsed by the Pork and Beef products.

THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week the Flour market has been unusually quiet. There have been very few buyers in the market, and the bulk of the shipments has been made by holders, who preferred sending to an eastern market to selling at the ruling prices here. There has been rather more inquiry for choice brands of Spring extras to supply the lumber regions; and sales have been made at $3.75@4. Shipping brands, however, are heavy at $3.25@3.50. Superfine is also dull at $3.25@3.75—the latter for choice, we buy nearly all our receipts of this grade, having been almost entirely out of the market. The stock of flour reported on hand on the 6th was 3,816 bbls, but it must be at least double that amount.

The Wheat market has been quite unsteady; and although we have had better markets in the East, still there have been but few shippers making ventures. There has been during the past few days a better demand for winter grades, which have increased 9@5c, closing firm. Spring Wheat, however, has been irregular—rising and falling in several instances 2@3c in one day, without any apparent cause. The market for No. 2 Spring opened at 67@69c, and it closes to night firm at 67c.

There has been quite a scarcity in the Corn market, and under light receipts and an active demand both for consumption in the lumber districts and shipments East, prices have advanced. The amount reported in store on Saturday last was 39,453 bushels, but taking "shrinkage" into account, it cannot be more than 30,000 bushels.

Oats have been very quiet, but firm, with but little inquiry unless for immediate consumption. The amount in store last Saturday was 219,857 bushels.

The Barley market remains dull and heavy, with very little speculative demand, and that by brewers very moderate. The stock on hand is 65,795 bushels.

The PROVISION market during the week has been more active. Messrs. Cragin & Co., Moore & Scoverns, A. Brown & Co., Hayward & Co., Hubbard & Co., and Hough & Co., are all busily engaged in packing beef—all of which is being shipped East as fast as it is barrelled. Winter pork packing commenced this week. Messrs. Nash & Culbertson, Hough, Cragin, Hubbard, and Hayward are all rilling and packing; besides Van Brunt & Watrous, and Toby, Booth & Co., who have been packing all summer with ice. The season promises to exceed that of any previous year in our history.

By reference to another column, the sales of the week will be found to be large. H. Milward, in his Provision Circular, dated to-day, says:—"The market has been very active for future delivery, and large sales have been made at "$14.50 per bbl. for Mess Pork deliverable all "the season at seller's option. 2,000 barrels "were also sold for delivery in Milwaukee in "the month of January, at seller's option at the "same price. For present delivery seve "ral sales of Mess Pork have been made "at $14.50@15.00, the latter for extra heavy "packed, 200 lbs. Some prime is offered for "immediate delivery at $12.00. Green hams "would be sold at 6¾c, but buyers are only "offering 6¼c. Sales of No. 1 Lard at 9¼@, "and one of our packers sold all his rendering "for the season at the same figure. Mess and "extra Mess Beef are but little inquired for—"the prices still range at $9@10. The ship"ments by Lake for the week amount to 18,100 "barrels."

The Tallow market has been quite active during the week, at 9¼c for prime city; but sales have been made during the past two days at 9c. Country tallow is dull at 8¼c.

The Hog market, during the past week has been active, and the receipts double those of the week previous. The demand for heavy hogs has been active at $4.35@4.40, and for extra extra choice lots, as high as $4.50 grass has been paid. Light hogs have been dullor, at a range of $3.50@4.00 gross.

The receipts of Cattle have been large, and the quality generally poor. Packers and shippers have been out of the market during the past few days, which has rendered dull and heavy.

Freights have been scarce and vessels have taken wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

The Hog market at St. Louis opens slowly. The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

A commencement has been made at last in the Hog trade—a sale of 500 head being reported as made have yesterday at $5.25, nett. Yet the weather is unfavorable for packing, and our market remains about as others.

The receipts of Wheat at Detroit during the month of October, for three years, compare as follows: October, 1856, 236,786 bushels; October, 1857, 139,784 bush-ls; October, 1858, 118,053 bushels. The receipts for the week ending Nov. 6, were: Flour, 14,589 bbls; Wheat, 8,450 bushels; Corn, 8,126 bushels; Oats, 2,206 bushels; Barley, 11,116 bushels.

The receipts at Milwaukee yesterday were: 830 bbls Flour; 8,181 bushels Wheat; 853 bushels Oats; 216 bushels Barley.

The *Cincinnati Hog market* is thus referred to by the *Gazette* of yesterday:

The market for hogs continues buoyant, and an advance of 25c per 100 lbs was established on Saturday, with sales 1650 head, averaging 240 lbs, deliverable from the 15th to the 18th inst., and 500 do averaging 300 lbs, deliverable from the 1st to the 10th December, all at $5. This is now the established figure, and adding to it the premium paid by slaughterers—forty cents per head—and we have $6.30 per 100 the net, as the prices realized by sellers. The feeling in the market is decidedly strong, and pretty general, although it is to be remarked, many of our regular packers are beginning to shake their heads in view of what they regard as breakers in the future. But independent of this class, there are buyers whose wants are in excess of the offerings, at present. The weather is improving, and with a continuance of the temperature experienced since Saturday morning, a good many hogs will pass over the blocks during the current week.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Wholesale Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1858.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—Very scarce and dull. During the week two or three vessels were chartered to take wheat to Buffalo at 3c. No vessels engaged to Oswego. RAILROAD AND CANAL TARIFF—Pork and Beef to Buffalo, 30c; to New York, 53½c ₩ 100 lbs. Live Stock to Buffalo, 45c ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Market during the week has been dull. Sales have been as follows:—On the 4th: 100 bbls "Springfield" Red Winter at $4.25. On the 6th: 100 bbls choice Spring Extra at $3.85; 50 bbls do at $3.85. On the 8th: 80 bbls "Macomb" Red Winter at $4.50; 200 bbls choice Spring Extra at $3.75—all delivered. Superfine brands dull and nominal at $2.25@3.

TO-DAY the market was still quiet. Sales 100 bbls common Spring Extra at $3.37½; 70 bbls "City" Superfine at $3.25; 70 bbls "Macomb" White Winter at 45 12½.

WHEAT—The market during the week has been very unsteady. On the 4th:—6,000 bu Winter and 50,000 bush Spring changed hands at 66@67c for No. 1 Red in store; and 65c for Rejected Spring in store; and 58c for Rejected Spring in store. On the 5th:—2,000 bu Winter and 28,000 bu Spring at 67c for No. 1 Red in store; and 66@66c for No. 2 Spring in store. On the 6th:—9 loads Winter was sold at 68c for No. 1 in store; 66c for No. 2; and 62c for Rejected. On the 6th inst:—7,000 bushels were sold at 63½c for No. 1 on board; 62c for No. 2 on board. On the 8th inst:—150,000 bushels No. 1 at 64c f. o. b.; 3,750 in Canal at 63½c afloat; and 3,000 bu No. 1, (with 5c storage) at 55c in store.

TO-DAY the inquiry was not quite so urgent. 7,000 bu Canal were sold at 62½c afloat; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 61c in store; and 2,000 bu No. 1 at 60c in store.

OATS—The market during the week has been very quiet, but holders are firm. Transactions are, however, limited to retail sales. New crop is nominal at 30@35c in store; Old crop, 40@45c in store. Old crop in bags on track selling at 46@48c.

TO-DAY, 800 bu old crop in bags were sold at 50c on track.

RYE—Distillers have been taking all that offered at 55@56c per 60 lb. at depot—the latter figure for prime only.

BARLEY—Dull. Transactions have been principally confined to small lots of choice in bags which bring 70@75c on track according to quality. No. 1 has sold sparingly at 65c in store; and No. 2 at 40c in store.

ALCOHOL—The market during the week has been steady, at 41@41½c for large and small lots. The stock is moderate.

BROOM CORN.—Prime and common are in demand at 6@6½ per ton. Inferior, dull at 4@5 per ton.

BUTTER.—The supply of good Butter has been light, with a large quantity of inferior pressing on the market. Choice Dairy, 16@18c; Common, 10@12c.

BUCK ₩ HEAT FLOUR.—Plain's Patent Mill Flour, $3 ₩ 100 lbs; common, $2 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Tallow, 12c; Sperine, 16@16½c; Star, 20c; Sperm, 45c.

CHEMICALS—Soda, Sal., in casks, 3½c.; Soda, Sal., in kegs, 3¾c.; Soda, Bicarb., in kegs, 6½c.; Saltpetre, in kegs, 8½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Market dull. Rio, 10¼@13½c; Green Maracaibo, 12½@13c; White Maracaibo, 14@15c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; O. G Java, 15½@16½c; Mocha, 16½c.

CONFECTIONERIES—Assorted stick Candy is 12½c ₩ lb; steam refined do. do. 13c. ₩ lb; Assorted fancy Candies, 18c. ₩ lb; and Gum Drops, 25c. ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, at 7@9c: N. Y. Cheese, 8@10c.

CORDAGE—Jute, 10@11c ₩ lb; Manilla, 12½@14c; Russia, 15½@16c.

COOPERAGE.—There has been quite an active demand during the week for Pork barrels, and under a pressure of orders, high prices were obtained. Some packers, however, in order to secure good machine hand to pay af high as $1.40@1.45 for immediate delivery; but during the past few days, the ruling price has been $1.25@1.30. Beef firkins, with iron hoops are in good demand at $1.00@1.10, and as high as $1.15 have been paid. Half Barrels, 75@1.00. Flour Barrels in fair request at 50@57c.

COAL.—The receipts by Lake during the week were:—1,394 tons, against 1,590 tons received the previous week. The receipts by Canal are unimportant. Holders are firmer; but there is no change in our quotations. STEAMBOATS — Mineral Ridge Coal, $4.00 ₩ ton; Briar Hill, $4.00; Chippewa, $3.75; Talmadge, $3.50; Cumberland, $4.00; Newcastle, $3.50. STEAMERS—Lehigh, large and small egrs, $7 00; Scranton, $6 00; White Ash, $6.50; Red Ash, $6.50; Lackawana, $6 50; Green Ridge, $6.50; Bloomsburg Coal, $6.75.

CORN MEAL—The stock is light, and during the past week, there has been an extra d mand to supply the lumber regions. Under this temporary demand, we quote prices a shade higher than last week. Bolted, $36 per ton; Unbolted, $24 per ton.

OILDER...Common $6@5.50 ₩ bbl; choice $6 ₩ bbl.

DRUGS.—The following are wholesale cash quotations

Cream Tartar, ₩ lb	30@32	Opium, Gum, ₩ lb	5 00
Camphor Gum	45@48	Morphia, sulph, ₩ oz	3 00
Gum, A	10	Morphia acetate	3 00
Gum, Arabic	75	Quinine, sulph, ₩ oz	1 00
Gum Drops, all flavors	25	Yeast Powders, in tin ₩ doz	4½
Indigo, Manilla	1 00	Do do Glass	5½
Indigo, Spanish	1 00		

DYE WOODS.—Logwood, chips, 2@2½c ₩ lb; Fustic, Cuba chips, 2½@3c; Logwood, chips, 2½@3; Redwood, 3¼ @4c.

DYES.—The demand for fresh eggs continue good, and during the week, prices have advanced 1c—closing firm at 16c per doz. The supply has been light.

FRUIT.—APPLES—The receipts continue moderate. Prices steady. Common to medium mixed apples $2@2.50 ₩ bbl; choice to fancy do, $3@3.50. Dried Apples scarce and wanted at 5c for Canal afloat; 3½@3½c for No 1 in store; and 3½c for No. 2. On the 6th inst:—1,000 bushels changed hands at 60@60½c for No. 1 in store: 56c for No. 2; and 52c for Rejected. On the 6th inst:—7,000 bushels were sold at 63½c for No. 1 on board; 62c for No. 2 on board. On the 8th inst:—150,000 bushels No. 1 at 64c f. o. b.; 3,750 in Canal at 63½c afloat; and 3,000 bu No. 1, (with 5c storage) at 55c in store.

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